

In Lincoln, and Locofocoism everywhere. What persecuted thing the poor whigs are. Apropos—Mr Berry of Thomaston has given to Mr. Perkins the cognomen of 'the little grey coon,' of the House.—Argus.

THE DEVALUATION.—RUM, RIOTING, WINE, WOMEN AND RUIN—AMBITION WITHOUT BALLAST.

The disgrace of McNulty carries with it a touching and striking lesson. From the public accounts of his life, it appears that he is yet a young man—not over thirty years of age—having a beautiful, amiable, and accomplished wife, and several children.

His great difficulty has been a want of moral strength. This was not so perceptible until he arrived at Washington. There he soon got into the hands of low pot-house politicians, scoundrells gamblers, and lewd women. His race was soon run. The result of entrusting some \$300,000 to such a man may be easily imagined. In his drunken hours, he would very readily use it as his own, and perhaps suppose it to be his own—and that without the animus that goes to make an embezzlement. With generous profusion his hand was open to all those who professed to be his friends—forgetting that his hand contained nothing but government money. The result might have been calculated with the certainty of a problem.

The moral is a short one:—Let those who cannot take care of themselves keep clear of an active political life. Its glare and excitement have ruined thousands of immature young men.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The seal of secrecy has not yet been removed from the treaty between the United States and China, but a letter from Mr. Cushing to the Secretary of State, giving its substantial provisions, has been published, and we prepare for the morning the following abstract of its contents. Mr. Cushing calls attention to the fact that throughout the document a style of perfect equality between the two nations has been observed, and specifies several provisions contained in it, which are not embraced in the English treaty. These are—

1. The tariff is amended by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing with greater precision what goods are contraband or subjects of monopoly; while in the English treaty the emperor may prohibit or obstruct the import or export of whatever he pleases. No modifications are to be made in this tariff without the consent of the United States.

2. By the English treaties the consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute all infractions of the revenue laws of China. By Mr. Cushing's treaty the duties are payable in cash.

3. New provision is made for the trade, from port to port, in China, so that a ship, having landed part of her cargo, and paid duties at Canton, may go to any other port, and pay no additional duties, and goods landed, and having paid duties at one port, may be re-exported to any other port without paying new duties.

4. Due provision is made for the dignity and security of consuls or other U. S. officers.

5. Goods may be landed from time to time, paying duties only as they are landed; and vessels may depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

6. U. S. citizens are to have all needed accommodations at each of the five ports.

7. Provision is made for giving instruction to Americans in the Chinese language, and the purchase of books is legalized.

8. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

9. U. S. citizens in China are placed under the special protection of the Chinese government, which engages to defend them from injury and insult.

10. The neutrality of our flag, in case of war between China and other nations, is fully guaranteed.

11. Provision is made for the relief of vessels stranded or driven into port, on the coast, and for the restoration of property seized by pirates in the Chinese seas.

12. Equality in correspondence between the officers of the two nations, and enabling them to treat their respective citizens as equals.

13. No presents are to be demanded by the Chinese government by the United States.

14. U. S. ships of war and other commissioned vessels are always to be courteously entertained in the ports of China.

15. Provision is made for settling any dispute between the two governments.

16. Citizens of the United States engaged in any contraband trade are to receive no protection from their government, nor is the American flag to be used by other nations to cover the violation of the laws of China.

Mr. Cushing, in closing his communication, remarks that this treaty, which is called, from the place at which it was concluded, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new provision it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British Empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hiya; and thus, whatever progress either government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce is for the common good of each other, and of all Christendom.—N. Y. Courier.

INTERFERENCE.—A man and his wife at the River, have been burnt to a crisp in consequence of going to bed drunk and leaving the

Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania, has the following paragraph in his inaugural, which we earnestly hope he and his State will live up to.

"If there is one distinguished trait of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if there is one certain result in the working of representative system, it is that the character of the government is incidental with that of the people. By the application of this truth, which is equally simple and certain, our duty, under existing circumstances, is rendered as plain as it is obligatory. The credit of our State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality, by our honest pride as Pennsylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union to maintain and elevate the national character."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Every politician be he Democrat, or Whig, or Abolitionist is determined to immortalize himself on the subject of Annexing Texas to the American Union. The grand absorbing question of the day, both in this State, and the United States, is this question of Annexation. Texas—TEXAS! TEXAS, is heard in every place—in almost every man's mouth,—is the bugbear of some, the favorite pet, and hobby of others.

For our own part we have often declared in favor of Annexation—immediate Annexation. This was one of the questions among others, on which we made issue in the recent Presidential contest. The question was decided by the people, in favor of Annexation. The grounds of Annexation were presented to them, in all parts of the Union. When they decided that James K. Polk, should be the next President of the United States, they decided, that it was constitutional, expedient and right, to annex Texas, and not only that, they expressed an emphatic desire that it should be done at the earliest practical period.

Our opponents say that the people have not decided in favor of Annexation. We assert as positively that they have. The whole Presidential vote was over two Millions seven Hundred Thousand of which,

Mr. Polk had 1,372,164
Mr. Clay had 1,810,611
Mr. Birney had 61,059

giving to Mr. Polk, a majority of 484, over all. This small majority may be looked upon as equivocal. But when we remember that a very large proportion of the Southern vote which was given to Mr. Clay, was given to him on account of his supposed friendliness to the Annexation scheme, we may safely assert that the people declared in its favor. So far therefore as the people of the United States are concerned the question of Annexation, is settled and the terms, and conditions, are the only points at issue.

Several things of importance enter into the question of Terms, viz: The Boundaries,—the Debt of Texas,—and the question of Slavery. The Boundary and Debt, of Texas, were disposed of without much difficulty, and in a satisfactory manner by the Resolves which recently passed the House of Representatives.

But the question of slavery was not disposed of, in this happy manner; but was the cause of some division in the vote, among the friends of the scheme.

Henry Clay, said, in his Raleigh letter of April, that three fifths of the territory of Texas would naturally be made into free States.

Frederick Douglass, in a letter from the same date, says that it is not expedient to divide the territory into free and slave States, and that the inevitable laws of nature, become

the Slave Territory. By the Resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives, about two fifths of this territory will be Free,—one fifth will be Slave,—the other two fifths will be Free, or Slave Territory—just as the people of that territory may decide.

This it seems to us is not an unfavorable disposition of the question. When we look at the Slave States and see that in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Slavery is diminishing from causes inherent in its nature, and when we look at the vast territory of Iowa and Missouri which will eventually be made into Free States, and especially when we look at the immense numerical strength which the Free now possess over the Slave States, we have not the least reason to envy the South, or fear her power.

Since, therefore, Annexation has been decided upon by the people, and since the question of Slavery has been so well disposed of by the Resolves which have passed the House of Representatives, we have this question which

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weal or wo may soon be passed upon by the Senate and receive the sanction of the U. S. Government.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Jan. 25.—In the Senate convention was proposed for filling vacancies in the Valuation Committee. Four gentlemen were chosen to fill these vacancies, viz:—Stephen Woodman, Daniel C. Emery, Leavitt Lotrop, and Josiah Merrow.

House.—The House concurred in discharging the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the Order inquiring into the expediency of taxing horses, sheep, and oxen, in the town where they are left on the first day of May. The Order was referred to the Committee on Finance. Went into Convention with the Senate to fill vacancies in the Valuation Committee.

Jan. 27.—In Senate. Resolved passed in favor of Sabbath Neptune. Mr. Holmes submitted certain Resolves in relation to a reduction of postage.

In the House, Mr. Barnes called up the memorial of John Neal in relation to French Spoils prior to 1800. A Resolved was introduced in aid of the memorial. Notice was received that James White, State Treasurer elect, had filed his Bond, and was ready to be qualified.

Jan. 28.—Senate. Bill passed to incorporate the Trustees of Litchfield Academy.

House.—The Resolves in relation to French Spoils were passed to be engrossed. A Resolved in favor of Augustine Haines (granting him pay for serving as Attorney General in the absence of that officer,) came up, and after some debate, passed to be engrossed. The majority Resolutions in favor of the Annexation of Texas, having been passed by the Senate, came up, and the question was on concurring with the Senate.

Mr. Blaney moved to strike out the 2d, 3d, and 4th Resolutions, and insert the following:—

Resolved, That the recent Presidential canvass, the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the grounds of said annexation were placed upon the declared sentiments of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to give their support to such measure as shall be calculated to insure the success of the object agreeably to his known and expressed declaration.

The motion to strike out prevailed, Yeas 64, Nays 56.—Motion was then made to insert Blaney's substitute. It was rejected, Yeas 16, Nays 106. The Resolves were then indefinitely postponed.

Jan. 29.—Senate. The Texas Resolutions came up from the House indefinitely postponed. Motion was made to non-concur the House, and insist upon their former vote. The motion was sustained, Yeas 18, Nays 6.

Mr. Frye presented the following Order:—

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, if any, and what alterations or additions are necessary to be made in the law now existing in relation to the appeals from the County Commissioners, Court, and also to inquire whether said law regulating appeals from County Commissioners ought, or ought not to be repealed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, House a host of petitions were presented in favor of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Farley introduced the following Resolves:—

Resolved, as the sense of this Legislature, that we highly approve the patriotic course pursued by the Hon. Luther Severance, from Freeman H. Morse, Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Joshua Herrick, and Hon. Benjamin White, in their able opposition to, and their votes against the measure of annexation of Texas to this Union, by which the territory lying south of 39 deg. 30 min. N. latitude, may become a slave territory.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

One gentleman proposed to have them referred to the retrenchment committee; and another to have them referred to the committee on the Insane Hospital. They lay over one day.

Jan. 30.—Senate. Mr. Tallman presented the following Resolves:—

Resolved relating to the annexation of Texas.

Resolved, That this Legislature highly approve the resolves passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, January 25, 1845, admitting the Territory of the Republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

They were laid on the table.

House.—Resolves in relation to the Annexation of Texas came back from the Senate, that body insisting upon its vote, passing the same to be engrossed, and non-concurring the House—indefinitely postponing them. A long debate ensued in which Barre, Allen,

Jan. 31.—Senate. Resolved in relation to Augustine Haines passed.

Finally passed—resolved in favor of Augustine Haines.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an order inquiring into the expediency of adopting the plurality system in elections—reported resolves on the first proposition, viz: That Representatives of the Legislature be elected by plurality vote alter one unsuccessful trial. And request that they may be discharged relating to the election of Members of Congress, and recommend its reference to the next Legislature.

Resolved providing for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of Members of the State Legislature.

House.—The Resolves introduced by Mr. Farley, complementing our delegation in Congress for voting against Annexation, came up on their second reading. They were refused a second reading 65, to 51, and consequently killed. Motion was then made to take up the Resolves in favor of Annexation of Texas and occupation of Oregon, and concur with the Senate.

Mezma. Gerry and Kimball, from this County, advocated the passage of the Resolves; going largely into the merits of the question. The Resolves were passed in concurrence—Yeas 63, Nays 44. Mr. Berry, by leave, laid on the table the following Resolves:

Resolved, That this Legislature approve the following Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, Jan. 28, 1845, admitting the territory of the republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Adjourned.

CONGRESS.

TEXAS RESOLUTIONS PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Texas Resolutions passed the House of Representatives a week ago last Saturday.—The following is a copy of the Resolutions as they passed.

The following is a copy of Mr. Milton Brown's resolution:—

Joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas as a State into the Union.

Be it resolved, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following guarantees, to wit:—

1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and that the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the 1st day of January, 1846.

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports & harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, armaments, all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind, which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands after discharging said debts and liabilities of said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities, to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

3. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of the said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, shall be admitted into this Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

The vote was 120 in favor and 98 against them. Seven whigs voted in favor and 113 Democrats. Twenty five Democrats voted against it, and 73 Whigs. All the delegation from this State, except Mr. Shepard Cary, voted against the Resolutions, viz: Dunlap, Severance, Hamlin, Herrick, White, and Morse.

Our whig friends will of course rejoice at the result of this vote, so far as this State is concerned; for it is carrying out their doctrine that the representatives should not be guided in his conduct by the will of his constituents. A majority of 5,000 of the people of this State voted for the admission of Texas, when they voted for James K. Polk. This was their plainly expressed wish and will. Why has not this will been respected and confirmed?

The following card issued by the Democratic

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To the Democratic Republicans of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, January 27, 1845.

On the 25th instant, a joint resolution, consenting to the annexation of the republic of Texas to our Union, passed the House of Representatives. Against the resolution we deemed it our imperative duty to vote. We refer you very briefly the principal reason which controlled our votes.

We were all desirous and anxious to have Texas annexed to the Union. The terms and conditions were what we could not assent to. We believed, upon "just and honorable terms," that the territory should have been divided into equal, or nearly equal, portions of free and slave territory—or at least that that question should remain open, to be settled hereafter; while in fact the terms are such as, in our opinion, to secure the institution of slavery in nearly all the territory. With a fair division of the territory, or with the question of slavery as an open question, to be settled and determined by Congress, we should have cheerfully given our votes for said resolution. Such terms are fully believed to be just, fair and honorable and what the free States had a right to expect; but without which we felt compelled, though with reluctance, to vote against the measure.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
JOSHUA HERRICK.
BENJAMIN WHITE.

Magnificent.—A person by the name of Whitney has proposed to construct a Rail Road from Missouri to Columbia River, provided that Government will give him a tract of land sixty miles through which the road will pass. The Road is to be connected by a line of Steam ships with China.

Fire.—The house of Rev. William Brown, of Oxford, was consumed by fire on Sunday night last.—We have not learned the particulars, but understand that very little or nothing was saved except the clothing the occupants had on at the time. One little boy, some six or seven years old, escaped with nothing but his night clothes on, and ran about half a mile to the nearest neighbor, barefooted. It was one of the most severe cold nights we have experienced this winter. Mr. Brown is a worthy and industrious citizen, and we hope the public will indemnify him.

TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Jacob Clepper, of Delphi, Indiana, publishes a notice of the elopement of his wife (the mother of three children) with one George W. Maxwell, who is a blacksmith by trade, was a Colonel in the Militia, a Justice of the peace, a Master Mason in the Masonic Fraternity, and a class leader in the Methodist Church. He has taken his commission as Colonel and Justice, and a certificate of good standing in the lodge with him. He has also left a wife and children behind.

MAINE STATE PRISON.

We have received a copy of the report of the worthy and faithful Warden of the State Prison. It appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition, and no longer a disgrace to humanity. We give a synopsis:—

The whole number of convicts is seventy-five, viz:—

In the Blacksmith's shop,	6
" Shoemaker's shop,	33
Cooks,	2
Washers,	1
Lumpers,	3
In the Wheelright's shop,	8
In the Tailor's shop,	6
" Lime quarry,	9
" Hospital,	5
Waiters,	2

Aggregate, 75

The Warden says that "when prisoners come into the prison with suitable sentences they can be put to a trade, so that when they are liberated they are enabled to make an honest living by it. It is almost universally the case that when convicts enter the prison they wish to be put to a trade, and their wishes are complied with provided their sentences will warrant it."

"The prisoners generally are industrious and peaceable, although as they were the last summer they caused me much trouble and anxiety. While taking away the western wing of the old prison, which constituted a part of the fence or prison wall, frequent plots were made by them to escape and some of them were successful. It occupied about two months in working and taking away the old granite building, the convicts in the mean time being crowded together two in each cell, and more than twenty in the hospital, which gave them a good opportunity to plot mischief, and it is believed they were not idle while thus situated."

The new Prison is now completed. It cost \$13,177.44, and is equal to any in the United States.

The Warden says:—

"All that the prison has drawn from the treasury is \$7,000; the balance has been paid by the prison, viz: \$6,292.68, besides carrying on the operations of the prison as usual."

We are now nearly out of debt, stand \$1,957.48 better than at the close of last year, and it is confidently believed that the prison for the year to come will not ask for an appropriation for any thing, salaries of officers included. We now have as good a prison as is in the Union, and one that will not cause the officers to blush for being so good.

